AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend the Specification of Record (i.e., the "Substitute Specification" filed by Applicants on August 27, 2001) on page 3, lines 9 to 14, as follows (underlining indicating additions, strikeouts indicating deletions):

--An exemplary embodiment and/or exemplary method of the present invention is directed to providing that a telecommunications/communications station is equipped for transmitting digitized data such that the user is provided with a signal quality that is enhanced beyond the quality of the input signal.

Another exemplary embodiment and/or exemplary method of the present invention is directed to transmitting digitized, broadband data, which are suppliable by various sources for retransmission and which are selectable by a user via a reverse channel, including: i) performing signal analysis on source signals, and, if necessary, converting a data format of the source signals; ii) centrally comparing the source signals to a quality measure before performing the signal analysis and before the retransmission, wherein the quality measure is demanded by a selecting user; and iii) performing a signal improvement on inferior quality signals with respect to the data format and errors of the source signals, wherein the signal improvement includes at least one of a standard conversion through an up-conversion and a special signal improvement. Further, the exemplary embodiment and/or exemplary method may include converting the signal format for a return path for a bidirectional signal transmission.--

Please amend the Specification of Record (i.e., the "Substitute Specification" filed by Applicants on August 27, 2001) on page 4, line 19 to page 5, line 21, as follows (underlining indicating additions, strikeouts indicating deletions):

--In accordance with Figure 1, to enhance the signal quality in the network, a new function, i.e., signal improvement, is implemented as a network function. For example, the source 10 sends a signal via the narrowband transmission link 11, which communicates via the internet 12 and the MMDS broadband path 13 to get a high-quality picture reproduction 14. Interaction 15 is allowed with the MMDS broadband path 13.

The mode of operation of the modules in Figure 2 is described as follows. A control device R 22 associated with the demultiplexer D 21 can be used for switching the signal processing on and off to improve the signals 20 from the subscriber.

A signal analysis "A" 23, 24, 25 is introduced before the actual signal improvement 28, 29, 30. In the simplest case entailing exclusively known parameters, the decisions on signal analysis can also be drawn from a table. A component of this signal analysis "A" is determining the input format. The desired initial basic format is requested in control device R 22. The standard conversion to signal improvement is established from these input quantities.

In the signal analysis "A", automatic error determinations may also be made for the powered-up time. Often block errors arise when encoding is carried out at data rates which are too low. Errors of this kind can be minimized by appropriate (error processing) special signal improvements SS. When working with block errors, a decision is made with the assistance of an algorithm, for example, as to whether the faulty block is to be replaced by a block from an adjacent area, an earlier image, or by performing a recalculation.

Figure 2 shows several examples of signal analysis "A" and signal improvement F; S; and SS units. The first unit may be used for the video signal of (subscriber) user 1. The second unit may be used, for example, by another (subscriber) user. In the same way, improvement of the sound signal may also be done. This may entail less of an expenditure, many times over, and, therefore, may not necessarily be implemented as a network function. It may be beneficial, however, to improve other digital signals, such as measuring signals.

If the corresponding formats are known in the control device R, then a table may also be used.
The improved signals are then processed by a multiplexer 26 to obtain the output signals 27.--